

reported that succinate, glutarate, and adipate produced concentration-dependent increases in cytotoxicity in a rat nasal explant system. The cytotoxicity of DBE in the same system, however, was greatly diminished by a carboxylesterase inhibitor which effectively blocks the conversion of DBE to the dicarboxylic acids.

The potential hazards posed by DBE to pesticide applicators exposed via inhalation and dermal routes are low. For the handwand applicator, the average daily dermal and inhalation doses of 0.03 mg/kg/day, and 0.001 mg/kg/day, respectively, are well below exposures which are believed to be without risk of deleterious effects (8.42 mg/kg/day for dermal exposures, and 0.38 mg/kg/day for inhalation exposures). Specifically, USEPA conservative assumptions for a worker applying a DBE-containing (4.2% w/w) product with a handwand maintain margin of exposures (MOEs) of 280 and 380 for dermal, and inhalation exposures, respectively. Based on these MOEs workers applying a hypothetical formulation containing 100% DBE would still be adequately protected. For the backpack applicator, the average dermal and inhalation doses of 1 and 0.007 mg/kg/day, are also below exposures which are believed to be without risk of deleterious effects. USEPA's conservative assumptions for a backpack applicator maintain a MOE of 8, and 54 for dermal and inhalation exposures, respectively. Based on these MOEs, workers applying a hypothetical formulation containing 33% DBE would still be adequately protected. As this percentage far exceeds the levels anticipated for DBE-containing products, no concentration limit need be specified for DBE.

2. Infants and children. There is no information available which suggests that infants and children are more highly exposed or are more susceptible to the effects of DBE. The lack of any significant toxicity in reproductive/developmental studies on DBE suggests that growing organisms are not at increased risk. Since potential dietary exposures to infants and children are minimal based on anticipated use patterns, and since the toxicity of DBE by the oral route is very low, it is unlikely that these types exposures will result in any deleterious effects. Direct exposures to infants and children via the inhalation and dermal routes are not anticipated for the intended use of DBE.

F. International Tolerances

Whitmire is not aware of any tolerances for DBE outside of the United States.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6208-7]

Proposed Administrative Agreement for Collection of CERCLA Response and Oversight Costs

AGENCY: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

ACTION: Proposed CERCLA 122(h) Administrative Agreement.

SUMMARY: U.S. EPA is proposing to execute an Administrative Agreement (Agreement) under Section 122 of CERCLA for collection of a percentage of response and oversight costs at the West Roosevelt Drum Superfund Site. Respondent has agreed to pay \$17,000 out of total response and oversight costs of Approximately \$23,120, and in return will receive a covenant not to sue and contribution protection from U.S. EPA. U.S. EPA today is proposing to execute this Agreement because it achieves collection of a high percentage of total Site costs. (The Respondent at the Site previously performed a Superfund removal under a CERCLA Section 106 Unilateral Order, at a cost of approximately \$50,000. Thus, the overall value of the clean up and settlement to U.S. EPA is \$67,000 out of an approximate total of \$73,120. This is 91% of total Site costs).

DATES: Comments on this proposed settlement must be received by January 22, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the proposed settlement are available at the following address for review: (It is recommended that you telephone Mr. Derrick Kimbrough at (312) 886-9789 before visiting the Region V Office). Mr. Derrick Kimbrough, OPA (P19-J), Coordinator, Office of Public Affairs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region V, 77 W. Jackson Boulevard (P-19J), Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 886-9789.

Comments on this proposed settlement should be addressed to: (Please submit an original and three copies, if possible) Mr. Derrick Kimbrough, Coordinator, Office of Public Affairs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region V, 77 W. Jackson Boulevard (P-19J), Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 886-9789.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Derrick Kimbrough, Office of Public Affairs, at (312) 886-9789.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The West Roosevelt Drum Superfund Site is located at 5728-32 W. Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois (Cook County). In response to the release or threatened release of hazardous substances at or pursuant to Section 104 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9604. A January 27, 1995, EPA site assessment found the Site Buildings unsecured, and containing approximately 300 drums and other materials. On February 24, 1995, EPA issued a General Notice of Potential Liability to the Settling Party. The Settling party performed the clean up pursuant to the UAO. The removal was completed on August 8, 1995, and an EPA Completion of Work letter was issued by the EPA On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) on April 2, 1998.

Subsequent negotiations with the Settling party extended the Statute of Limitations for EPA to act upon or settle this matter until March 16, 1999. EPA has accrued Past Response Costs (including oversight costs) in connection with the Site of \$23,120.

A 30-day period, beginning on the date of publication, is open pursuant to section 122(i) of CERCLA for comments on the proposed Administrative Agreement.

Comments should be sent to Mr. Derrick Kimbrough of the Office of Public Affairs (P-19J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region V, 77 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Thomas Turner,

Assistant Regional Counsel,

United States Environmental Protection Agency.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPPTS-51919; FRL-6051-5]

Certain Chemicals; Premanufacture Notices

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Section 5 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) requires any person who intends to manufacture or import a new chemical to notify EPA and comply with the statutory provisions pertaining to the manufacture or import of substances not on the TSCA Inventory. Section 5 of